

RHODES FULLY IMPLICATED

A SERIES OF CIPHER TELEGRAMS EXHIBITED IN EVIDENCE AT PRETORIA.

THEY SHOW THAT THE JAMESON RAID WAS DELIBERATELY PLANNED, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND AID OF THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Pretoria, April 30.—A great sensation has been caused here by the publication of a series of telegrams that were entered as evidence at the trial of the members of the Reform Committee. These telegrams, it is said here, show beyond any doubt whatever that the raid of Dr. Jameson was not the result of a desire to protect the women and children of Johannesburg in the event of a rising there, as has been so sedulously argued by certain English newspapers, but was the outcome of a carefully prearranged plan on the part of certain individuals of the South Africa Company to seize a portion of the Transvaal, a portion well known to be the rich gold reef of Witwatersrand, on which Johannesburg is located.

Some of the telegrams were in code—that is, cipher—and on their face were apparently harmless business messages that had passed between different men connected with Johannesburg and the South Africa Company. At the time Dr. Jameson and his companions were captured by the Boers the latter found in the Doctor's bag a key for code messages. This was taken possession of by the authorities, who later obtained the message containing words corresponding with those in the key. In certain cases the words in the original messages could not be deciphered by the use of the key, and in these cases the code words were read as part of the dispatches.

The dates of the telegrams ranged from December 7 to December 23. Following are extracts from the messages:

December 11. Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, to White, Mafeking. Inform Jameson not to move until you hear from me. No more room for them.

December 12. Stevens, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg. Jameson wires, most strongly, urging no postponing shareholding meeting. Let him know we are not partners that any delay must injure him.

December 13. Hammond, Johannesburg, to Cecil Rhodes, Cape Town. Cannot arrange respective interests without B. H. Flotation must be delayed until his arrival.

On December 15 B. H. Flotation was prevented from going to Johannesburg, and asked where the hitch was.

December 15. Doctor Wolff, Johannesburg, to White, Mafeking. Grey to forward as soon as possible 50,000 major of his surplus ammunition to Gardner Williams.

December 21. Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Charter Cape Town. Inform C. J. Rhodes, stated chairman, won't leave without special letter inviting him. Definite assurance been given by all of us that on day Flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure. As many subscribers agreed to take shares of this assurance. You responsible for chairman's departure.

December 21. Harris, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg. Both has telegraphed urging start Flotation next company. Reply when you can, so I may advise Jameson same day.

Harris also sent a dispatch similar to the above to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking.

December 23. Harris, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg. Both has wired Phillips assuring him that chairman starts immediately the Flotation takes place. No invitation necessary.

December 23. Harris, Cape Town, to Jameson, Mafeking. Company will be floated next Saturday midnight. They are very anxious that you do not start before 9 and secure telegraph office's silence. We suspect Transvaal getting slightly alarmed.

Cecil Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Charter, Cape Town. Absolutely necessary postpone Flotation. Leonard left last night Cape Town.

On December 26 Harris repeated the last-mentioned dispatch to Dr. Jameson, adding: You must not move until you hear again. Too very sorry.

On the same date Jameson's brother telegraphed from Johannesburg to Dr. Jameson, informing him that it had become necessary to postpone the "Flotation" through unforeseen and unexpected circumstances, and "until we have C. J. Rhodes's absolute pledge that the authority of the Imperial Government will not be insulted upon."

On December 27 Harris sent a dispatch to Dr. Jameson referring to a shareholders' meeting to be held on January 6, and requesting him to wait patiently.

On the same day Harris sent another dispatch to Dr. Jameson referring to the distribution of the British South Africa Company's policy.

On December 28 Harris, in another dispatch to Dr. Jameson, stated that Leonard and Hamilton had informed him that the movement was unpopular in Johannesburg. This message closed: "We cannot have a fiasco."

On December 28 Dr. Jameson telegraphed to Dr. Wolff at Johannesburg, saying: "Meet me as arranged before you leave, which will enable us to decide the best destination. Make cutting to-night without fail. Have great faith in Hammond, Lawley, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles."

The Harris whose name appears in these dispatches is evidently Dr. Harris, secretary in South Africa of the Chartered Company.

London, April 30.—"The Daily News," commenting upon the latest developments in the case, will to-morrow say: "The issues involved were not so serious, it would be tempting to linger on the farcical side of the revolution, which went off at half-cock." It adds that it does not assume that the London section of the Chartered Company was prior to the transactions disclosed, but inasmuch as the South African section evidently was, the Government will immediately have to face a demand for the revocation of the company's charter. The paper closes by asking why Dr. Jameson has been made a scapegoat.

"The Standard" will say: "It will be very hard to maintain hereafter that the intervention of the company's forces was a simple, unpremeditated outbreak of chivalrous humanity, as many are anxious to picture it." Discussing the obscure passages in the telegrams, "The Standard" says it is of the opinion that "Flotation" does not refer to any financial scheme. The word "chairman" appears to mean Dr. Jameson, not Rhodes, although the latter's position, as revealed by the telegrams, is not only reconciled with the assurances he gave Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, unless the messages are pure fabrications. "The Standard" pays a tribute to the superior sagacity of the Boer officials in outwitting the plotters, and to their marvelous shrewdness in withholding the dispatches until the most suitable moment arrived for them to be divulged.

LOCH OFFERED BRITISH SUPPORT.

THE "TIMES" SAYS THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE ADVISED INVADING THE TRANSVAAL.

Paris, April 30.—"The Times" has a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Government possesses proof that Sir Henry Brougham Loch, when Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, suggested an invasion of the Transvaal to the Johannesburg Reform Committee. The proof consists of a letter from Lionel Phillips to Mr. Waver, in London, bearing date of January 1, 1894, and sent during a visit of Sir Henry to Johannesburg. From this letter it appears that Sir Henry offered to support a rebellion with troops.

"THE TIMES" CONDEMNS RHODES.

London, April 30.—"The Times" will say: "The gravely damaging telegrams must be taken to prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the revolutionary movement was not only approved, Continued on fourth page."

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Increased train service for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington from Station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See timetable in this paper.—(Adv.)

BOYS IN OPEN REBELLION.

A MINIATURE INSURRECTION AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

TWO HAD TO BE DRIVEN INTO AN INCLOSURE AND OVERPOWERED WITH REVOLVERS—ABOUT FORTY STARTED TO DEFEY THE KEEPERS, BUT MOST OF THEM DID NOT GO FAR.

While the second division of the boys in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, numbering 360, of all ages and sizes, were engaged at play at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Herman Berlin, eighteen years old, was guilty of some infraction of the rules, and was taken into the superintendent's office by Keeper Frank Weiss and reported for misconduct. As Weiss was walking back to the playground, followed by Berlin, some one called out: "Look out, he's got a knife!" Weiss turned toward Berlin, who struck him a violent fist blow, and then made a dash at his throat with a knife. At the same instant Berlin seized a baseball bat in his disengaged hand, and flourishing both knife and bat, defied Weiss, at the same time shouting to the other boys to come to his assistance. Jacob Schmidt, seventeen years old, a pal of Berlin, went to his assistance, also armed with a knife and bat, and Keeper McDonald went to the aid of Keeper Weiss.

The two young ruffians flourished their weapons at the keepers, and were joined in a moment by about forty other boys, who presented a defiant front, while others of the boys began to shower the keepers with missiles of various kinds.

Policeman Cottrell, who is detailed to duty on the island, was summoned, and he, with the keepers, advanced upon the rebellious youngsters, who slowly retreated, while the order was given to the boys to fall in for parade. Most of the boys obeyed the order and fell into the ranks, but Berlin and Schmidt, with a few other boys, fled and took refuge in another part of the inclosure, from which they were driven with difficulty. Finally all the boys except Schmidt and Berlin fell into the ranks. These two faced the policeman and keepers with the greatest determination, declaring that they would die before they would surrender, and they retreated from one point of vantage to another, keeping their pursuers at bay.

Meantime aid had been asked from the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. police station by telephone, and Policeman George Lavender went over to the island. After Lavender's arrival on the scene, he and Policeman Cottrell determined to capture the young ruffians at all hazards, and, drawing their clubs and revolvers, advanced upon them. The boys were in a small inclosure, from which there was no escape, but still they would not surrender. The policeman advanced toward them, and when they saw he was alone, they broke open the door and sent their bullets wide of the mark. This overawed the boys, and they threw down their knives and bats and surrendered.

They were then hurried to the hospital and taken direct to the House of Refuge and arraigned before Magistrate Deuel. Complaints were made against them by the keepers, and they were held in \$200 bail each for trial at the Special Sessions.

Berlin, whose father lives at No. 154 Mott-st., was sent to the House of Refuge nineteen months ago for larceny, and Schmidt was sent there four months ago for the same offense. Both are considered dangerous characters. Policeman Cottrell and the keepers think that there was a plot among the boys for an outbreak, and that Berlin and Schmidt were the creators of it, as a signal, but it is thought that the other boys' hearts failed when the emergency arose. There was no disorder among the boys at the House of Refuge after Berlin and Schmidt were overpowered and taken away.

A WHOLE FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

BABY DEAD AND FATHER AND MOTHER IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

William H. Loftus, a silversmith, formerly in the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and his wife were found unconscious in their bed at 1800 Lefferts-av., West 100th-st., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from gas asphyxiation, while between them lying dead in the bed was their four-weeks-old daughter. The family was discovered by George Loesch, their landlord, who traced the smell of escaping gas to the rooms occupied by the Loftus family.

They had only moved into the house, which is a three-story frame structure, on Wednesday, so that the cause of the trouble is known about them. Their only child is known about them. Their only child is known about them.

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ISAAC B. NOXON HEARD FROM.

THE MISSING BANK SECRETARY SENDS WORD THAT HE IS IN VENEZUELA, AND FLED BECAUSE OF DEBTS.

Stephen M. Sherwood, president of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, and Henry C. Nelson, president of the First National Bank, have each received letters from Isaac B. Noxon, the missing bank secretary and ex-cashier. The letters are dated at Caracas, Venezuela, and state that the writer was compelled to leave his home on account of the manner in which his personal finances had become involved. When he went away, he says, he really did not know where he was going, except that he wanted to get away from Sing Sing, where he dreaded meeting his many personal friends, to whom he was indebted, and with no means of paying them. He writes that he now finds himself in a foreign land, where he is practically without friends, money, or a home, but still hopes to be able to return and make good his debts to personal friends.

From the tenor of the letters it is said to be evident that Mr. Noxon was greatly agitated when he wrote them, feeling himself confronted with a future of "debt and despair," as he expressed it. He was also concerned for the welfare of his daughter, whom he had left in Sing Sing.

Noxon disappeared about the middle of March. He had been working for several years without a vacation, and when he went away it was understood that he was to be gone for only two weeks. When he did not return on April 6 inquiries were made in every direction without avail. His daughter Grace was of the opinion that her father had met with foul play. It was supposed when Noxon went away that he was going to visit relatives in Pennsylvania. The last letter received by his daughter was posted in that State.

DANIEL LEVY ESCAPES.

HE SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS FROM THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

A commotion was caused in the County Court House yesterday by the escape of Daniel Levy, who was declared sane last week by a jury before Justice Freedman in Trial Term, Part X, of the Supreme Court, but who had been detained at Ward's Island. The adjourned application for Levy's discharge from custody was on for argument before Justice Smith in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and Levy, who was brought to the County Court by the same keeper who had taken him to the County Court, was seen by the keeper who took Levy into the courtroom and left him sitting in the room while he stepped out into the corridor. When the keeper returned to the courtroom Levy had disappeared. No one had noticed him leave the room.

The keeper was greatly excited and rushed around the building looking for Levy, but he could not be found, and soon the keepers found Levy willing to obey and had left him in the courtroom several times before and Levy had never made any attempt to escape.

Charles F. Holm, who has appeared for Levy in all the court proceedings, was astonished when he learned of his client's action. He said that he had no idea where he had gone or why he should have run away and deeply regretted that he had done so. It is supposed that Levy became tired of the many adjournments and decided to take matters into his own hands when he learned yesterday that another adjournment was about to be taken.

Prior to last January Levy had been arrested twice for annoying Mrs. Harriet Lehman, with whom he has been in love for the last fifteen years. He was taken into custody on January 21 last Levy was again taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arraigned before Magistrate Stokes in the County Court, and was sent to Bellevue and subsequently to Ward's Island. Charles F. Holm obtained a writ of habeas corpus for Levy and he was produced before Justice Beach in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Justice Beach sent the case to Justice Bookstaver and a jury in Trial Term, Part VI, of the Supreme Court, to have Levy's mental condition determined by a jury. The jury's verdict was made known yesterday, and certain of the jurors had been approached, and withdrew the case from their consideration.

Levy was sent back to Ward's Island, and two weeks later his second trial came on before Justice Beach, in Trial Term, Part IX, of the Supreme Court. This trial lasted for seven days, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The jury was made up of six members, and Levy was remanded to Ward's Island. After another delay of several weeks Levy was for the third time put on trial before Justice Freedman and a jury in Trial Term, Part X, of the Supreme Court. This trial lasted more than a week. The jury retired at 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, and the result of their deliberations was not known until yesterday morning, when it was made known that Justice Freedman on Friday morning that it was impossible to agree.

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